





## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

## Arrival of the Baltic.

New York, Nov. 10.  
The Baltic arrived at her dock at 8 o'clock. She left Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 29th.

The Africa arrived out on the 27th. The features of the news which has excited the most attention is an official paragraph in the *Moniteur*, complaining that the English press publishes calumnies against the French government which has caused excitement both in England and France, and it is reported that the British Government will ask explanation of the threat to discredit the alliance.

Odont Walcott's official correspondence with the Neapolitan government is published.

The English fleet is at Malta and the French at Toulon.

German papers say the squadron will go to Naples in three weeks if matters are not settled.

There is nothing really new in respect to the complicated relations of the Danubian Principalities.

Letters from France are not satisfactory. The demand for money continued unabated.

The circular of R. Spence & Co., dated 28th October, says the grain trade has ruled dull since Friday, but at today's market there was an improved demand for wheat which was checked, however, by the advance in the price generally asked. The buyers were unwilling to pay, and the business was only done on a 24 per cent. basis.

Flour at low rates and rather easier rates. Indian corn—yellow and mixed a little easier; sales slight; while in very limited request, at 10s. 6d. per quarter; red 8s. 9d.

Philadelphia and Baltimore flour, 31s. 6d. a 32s. 6d. Indian corn—mixed yellow 33s. 6d., white 32s. a 32s. 6d. Lard without change.

The Austrian correspondent denies emphatically the statement that the Porte had protested against the Austrian occupation of the Principalities.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Ministry's resignation remains unaccepted.

The Temperance Movement in Canada. The following is an extract from the Report of Dr. Beatty, G.W.P., of the Sons of Temperance, Canada West, read at the recent annual Session of the Grand Division, held in the town of Whitchy:

"We have accepted with all our hearts the conviction that Legal Prohibition is the only ground of hope for the redemption of our country from the ravages and fearful evils of the liquor traffic. We have ardently hoped and strenuously contended for such a measure and with fair prospects of success. But we have not succeeded in our efforts, and the question arises again, shall it be always so?"

"We have no pleasure in, and we will not hide from ourselves or treat lightly the very formidable obstacles which lie in our path. The prevalence of the drinking customs in society of all grades—the aversion of manufacturers and dealers, who would flog the nation with torrents of 'distilled damnation' that they may fill their own coffers—the example and influence of moderate drinkers, who never intend to become drunkards, but from whose numbers conversions are constantly being made to fill up the ranks of the army of drunkards—the lawlessness of some, and the unfaithfulness of other professed friends of our cause, are all to be contended with."

"One other obstacle I will allude to, and I do it with much pain—because I confess that to me it appears the most serious of all—and that is the blindness, the apathy, the practice, and alas, in some cases the direct opposition of many of the ministers of religion."

"We cheerfully recognize the obligations we are under for the zeal and able and untiring advocacy of our cause, by many most estimable and earnest clergymen of every denomination."

"We acknowledge also with pleasure that Assembly, and Synods, and Conferences, have publicly recognized the necessity for a Prohibitory Law, and declared in favor of it; and yet the personal examples of many of the most influential members of these bodies is such, as to entirely neutralize the effect of such general recognition."

"I affirm, with the most honest conviction of its truth, that if every minister of the Gospel in our Province would unite with us, with a zeal becoming so great a good cause, we should very soon place an eternal seal upon all those fountains which now distill crime and misery over all the land."

"But while we are fully sensible of the magnitude of the enterprise in which we are engaged, and also of the obstacles and difficulties which lie before us, shall we allow discouragements to cool our zeal, or opposition to paralyze our energies?"

"Shall we not rather, convinced that we 'war a good warfare in humble confidence in Him who seeth the end from the beginning,' consecrate anew our lives, our energies, our labors in this great cause?"

"Let us continue to agitate by public lectures, by popular demonstrations, by the engine of the press, by the distribution of tracts, by ministrations from the pulpit, by every means by which we can reach the public mind."

"Invite you then, my brethren, as with the heart of one man, come more to unite with me in the renewal of our pledge, and to vow upon the altar consecrated to Love, Purity and Fidelity, that whatever others may do, our spirits shall be clear of the blood of our brother, and with renewed determination we shall continue the contest, halloved by the hopes of salvation for millions of our race, and that our ultimatum is, that our fair country now prostrate under the iron heel of the tyrant Alcohol, shall arise free, regenerated, and acknowledged by the Legion of Temperance and Prohibition."

The following resolutions were agreed to:

Resolved—That this Grand Division has not altered its views or policy in reference to the subject of petitioning the Legislature for the enactment of a Prohibitory Law, but the experience of the past two sessions of Parliament proves that it is hopeless to expect sound legislation upon this question by a majority of the present members of Parliament.

Resolved—That it is not expedient to subject the Order to the further labor of getting up Petitions for a Prohibitory Law to the present Parliament, but that the G. W. P. and Grand Section be instructed and authorized, if occasion should offer, presenting hopes of beneficial result, such as the return of a new House, to issue circulars and blank forms of petitions to S.D.'s and to any and every other organization who will co-operate with us in this important movement.

Resolved—That the members of this Grand Division renew their pledge of the last session that in the event of a general election, occurring before another meeting of this G.D., this and every other consideration shall be left to the candidates, and that we believe firm in profession to be in favor of the enactment of a Prohibitory Law.

Resolved—That a Committee composed of the G.W.P., Reverends J. Short, W. McClure and R. D. Jones, shall be deputed to draft a series of resolutions and arguments in favor of Temperance and Prohibition, and to instruct the G.D. to have them printed in circular form and forwarded to every Minister of the Gospel of every denomination in Canada West, calling on them as Christians to co-operate with us in the great work of Total Abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, and thereby prepare the mind for receiving the Gospel.

The next Semi-annual session of this body will meet in Hamilton, on the fourth Wednesday in May, 1857.

**ACTION OF SUGAR ON THE TEETH.**—The *Charleston (S. C.) Medical Journal* states that M. Larex, in the course of his investigations on the teeth, arrived at the following conclusions:

"1. Refined sugar, from either cane or beets, is injurious to healthy teeth, either by immediate contact with these organs, or by the gas developed, owing to its stoppage in the stomach."

"2. If a tooth is macerated in a saturated solution of sugar, it is so much altered in the chemical composition that it becomes gelatinous, and its enamel opaque, spongy and easily broken."

"3. This modification is due, not to free acid, but to a tendency of sugar to combine with the calcareous basis of the tooth."

The foregoing conclusions are correct, and candies and confections should be avoided. They should be kept from children especially. It is well known that maple sugar renders the teeth tender and sensitive.

Persons who have had teeth would do well to call on Mr. Moore, Surgeon Dentist, at Hewitt's Hotel, Newmarket.

## THE

## North York Sentinel,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Published in the Town of Newmarket every Thursday Morning.

At the Office, Main Street, nearly opposite the "Railroad Hotel."

A. DOULTREE, Editor.

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## The Jobbing Department

Of this Office comprises a complete set of NEW TYPE, BOLDERS, &c., and we are now prepared to execute orders.

PRINTING, BOOKS, &c., &c.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING IN BRONZE AND COLOUR.

## The North York Sentinel.

NEWMARKET, THURSDAY NOV. 13, 1856.

[CONTINUED.]

## The Gunpowder Plot.

About 150 of the Loyal Orangemen of the district comprising the Lodge in Newmarket and others in its vicinity, commemorated the anniversary of the providential frustration of the diabolical designs of Guy Fawkes and his accomplices, by assembling and attending at Divine Service in the Episcopal Church, and afterwards by dining together at Hawkes' Hotel. The brethren no doubt, will long remember the eloquent and soul-stirring discourse of the Rev. S. F. Ramsay, but not less the personal moral duty which he urged on their attention, than the important lesson which he desired they should learn from the historical facts which he so clearly brought before them.

After service, the Lodges, preceded by the Holland Landing Brass Band, returned to the Hotel.

The Dinner was excellent. A No. 1, and reflected no small credit on the polite host and hostess.

Before entering upon a further description of the proceedings, we may repeat that this day is also memorable for three events which Orangemen and Protestants generally will recall with feelings of the deepest gratitude to Almighty God.—The first is that on this day our admirable translation of the Scriptures were completed.—2nd, the glorious Prince of Orange arrived on England's shores.—and 3rd, by the happy discovery and defeat of the Gunpowder Treason.

With regard to the latter fact, we may remark in the language of the *Globe*, that every "heretic" schoolboy has the story at his finger ends, and can tell how, through the remorsefully-warring epistle sent to Lord Montagu, there were discovered in the vaults beneath the Parliament buildings, "thirty-six barrels of gunpowder, besides great bars of iron, pieces of timber, and many stones covered over with faggots."

What in all human probability, would have been the result, had Lord Montagu paid no attention to the anonymous caution, and Guy Fawkes been permitted to fire the train which he had laid with such infernal skill? The immediate consequence would have been the annihilation of the Protestant succession. James, as it was publicly known, was to have been accompanied at the opening of Parliament by his Queen, and Prince Henry, the heir apparent to the throne. At once would the murder of those personages have opened the way for a sovereign devoted to the interest of the See of Rome. And, along with the Royal Family, the leading nobles and commoners, the influential landowners, clergymen and lawyers, constituting at that time the very yelp of Anglican Protestantism, would have been hurled "with one fell swoop" from this mortal stage.

Thus the main obstacles of an earthly nature, to the rank spread of Popery would have been swept away, and the flood of corruption have spread over our fatherland like a winter-well-river. "And under the effects of that dark and gloomy flood, we might have been miserably pining and shivering at the present hour. Under a Protestant Government, the British Empire enjoys the invaluable light of liberty of conscience. Each man is permitted to worship God according to his honest convictions, no one daring to hinder him or make him afraid. Had Guy Fawkes been permitted to fire the fatal train, that fire would have kindled hundreds and thousands of martyr piles."

After the removal of the cloth, Mr. McClure, the District Master, said, as the company had all been beautifully supplied with temporal comforts, he thought it a great pity to allow so favourable an opportunity to pass without improving it to the benefit of Orangemen. And as they had a visitor to-day from Kingston belonging to the Grand Lodge, one of the Deputy Grand Secretaries, he would call upon him for a speech.

Mr. Thos. Robinson rose amid loud applause. He said, that being called upon so unexpectedly, it fell upon him like a clap of thunder; and after the very able and learned discourse they had heard this day, he felt incompetent to advance anything towards its improvement. As Mr. McClure had remarked, he found himself unexpectedly amongst them; but he was glad to hear there had been a procession this day where there had never been one before. (Cheers.) He was glad to see so many young men present. It bespoke their intelligence, and gave the public at a distance an index to the character of the people. Orangemen in British North America now number about 80,000; and by united effort they might accomplish a great deal. On the one hand they could do much more by inculcating in their children's minds those great principles of British Freedom and Loyalty, for which the Orange Institution was celebrated—and on the other, by teaching them to resist the dangerous tenets of Popery. He asked for the privileges of a freeman, (such as he possessed); but he was aware that Romanism was a persecuting religion and would deny him these rights if it could, he would therefore give it battle as long as God gave him breath. However, Orangemen were willing that all should enjoy the equal privileges undisturbed, and worship the God of their fathers according to their consciences. After referring to the opening of a Lodge a few years ago in a Popish neighbourhood (Newburgh), and also to the progress made he said amid much applause.

Mr. McClure next introduced Mr. R. Moore to the assembly.

Mr. Moore remarked that he was happy to be able to say he was a member of the Institution; but he had never been in the habit of addressing an assembly, and as he had not entertained one thought of having to do so, he felt unprepared to interest them.

To defend a cause such as they had met this day to commemorate, was altogether different from making a speech to a mixed assembly; and as they had already been addressed on that subject from the pulpit he would not tire their patience by a repetition—and more, what he desired to say most, should only be stated to Orangemen. But the gentleman on his left had reverted to a very gratifying fact, that the Orange society now numbered 80,000; and should this large number prove true to the glorious principles of the Order, great good might be accomplished in various ways, by obeying the calls of duty. The speaker then referred to the course Orangemen ought to pursue in reference to the Government, declaring their conduct opposed to the best interests of the country, and particularly antagonistic to the principles of Orangemen in the countenance the Ministry gave to Separate Schools. He did hope they would not allow the Government or any set of men to tamper with the noble principles which they professed, otherwise they would no longer be respected and their influence cease. And with regard to the great question of Representation by Population, which involved the principle of Responsible Government, he hoped, as the Government had resisted the demand for such Representation, that every Brother would feel it his duty, when the time came, to deposit his vote against the Ministry and their satellites. The speaker then sat down amid applause.

Mr. McClure next introduced Mr. Wm. Reid to the meeting.

Mr. Reid said he felt astonished at being so unexpectedly called upon; but he would say this much, he felt heartily in this cause, and was pleased at the success that had crowned their efforts. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bowman was next called upon. He said he felt it impossible for him to make any amendment to what had already been advanced. They all know his sentiments. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. Walton was next called upon to address the assembly. After a few introductory remarks he said he always felt willing to do the best he could, on all occasions to advance the interests of the Order. Not one present to-day but must have reflected on the events that they had been called upon to commemorate. We have heard something about the doings of Italy; but we ought to come nigher home. It was his candid opinion that there would be a great struggle on this continent. This day the Order might have numbered twice 80,000 in British America, had every Orangeman done his duty. Recently we had an instance of popish tyranny, when Bishop Charbonnel denounced public men from the altar of his church, because they conscientiously resisted his demand. What would he not do if he had the power? (Hear, hear.) There would be but few Orangemen. (Hear, hear.) He (Bishop C.) even now refused to have Roman Catholics placed upon the same footing with Protestants in school matters; and he thought it time that Orangemen became more alive to their own interests. And the fully agreed with Mr. Moore in his sentiments regarding Representation by Population. He concluded amid cheers.

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Mr. E. Jackson, Editor of the Era, was next called upon. He said that he had only two or three observations to make. He was happy to hear the sentiments which had been expressed. Although not an Orangeman, yet he was a Protestant, anxious and ready to assist in promoting the great object of the Institution. He hoped they would go on and prosper. (Applause.)

Mr. McClure remarked he could not allow the Brethren to disperse without a remark or two. It was a strange and yet a pleasing fact to know that in this district were twelve months ago there was not an Orange Lodge, they now had six; and it was encouraging to see the progress these Lodges had made. He was pleased at the unanimity and kindly feelings manifested to-day. Orangemen did not hate papists because they were papists; but they hated their religious tenets, because they were erroneous. He then called for three cheers to the memory of King William, and three for the Queen. The assembly then separated, which was about 5 P. M.

**Mr. Bathrick's Concert.**

Mr. Bathrick's Concert came off on Wednesday evening, Nov. 5, with great success. The pieces were well received and many were called for again. Although disappointed by professional assistance from Toronto, the concert was good and gave entire satisfaction. Mr. Bathrick ably sustained his reputation as a musician on this occasion. We understand he intends giving another concert during the coming season; he is sure to be well received again by an appreciating public.—Cont.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

[FOR THE SENTINEL.]

**Bad Effects of Decayed Teeth, and Consequent Indigestion, &c.**

Mr. Editor,—I wish to address a few words to the public through the medium of your paper. The organs of mastication and digestion are well known, in every enlightened community, to constitute some of the most important to the animal economy; since on the proper discharge of their functions depends the health of the rest of the body. If the food be badly digested, it follows as a matter of course, that it passes into the stomach in large lumps, which requires of the digestive organs work which they were never intended to perform, and which in fact can only be well done by the teeth—and hence, imperfect mastication becomes the prolific cause of a thousand ills to man, and not the least of these effects is bad digestion: in which case the blood becomes thin, poor, and impure, affording a diminished sustenance to the system, rendering it a prey also to the thousand poisons that we are exposed to through life; and I may therefore lay it down as a rule, that the more perfect the mastication, the more vigorous the digestion, the stronger the body, and the more able to resist noxious influences. To those individuals, then, whose teeth, from necessity have been removed, or have become decayed from improper living or slovenly habits, I assert it as a fact beyond dispute, that it is impossible for them to perform with more guns or decayed masticators the functions of a good set of clean teeth, whether those teeth are natural or artificial. From these premises, it is an inevitable result that those who are afflicted with decayed teeth, or have lost them from any cause whatever, are, by the first law of nature (self-preservation), placed under the duty of having their teeth restored to health, or of having them extracted and artificial ones inserted in their place; and any neglect of this duty will bring its own punishment, as thousands can testify, in the horrid train of evils resulting from bad digestion, imperfect mastication being the cause. And there never can be perfect mastication where the teeth are imperfect, or where they have been removed and have not been replaced. A gentleman, who is a Justice of the Peace in Wolland County, says he has suffered much from the want of teeth, from the fact that he could not digest his food.—Sometimes after eating a scanty dinner he would be sick for three or four days, frequently longer, from that cause. He has recently ordered an entire set of artificial teeth, inserted on gold plate, and he finds he can use them for every necessary function of mastication, and declares he would not be without them for any money. This is but a specimen to thousands of other cases.

Again, decayed teeth are also injurious to the stomach in consequence of the saliva being charged with the poisonous matter which the unhealthy teeth are throwing off constantly. It cannot result otherwise, as the digestive organs form the receptacle of everything that passes the palate. Every one knows that the stomach is abundantly supplied with nerves—hence its sympathy with all the other organs of the system, and its liability to become affected by the slightest cause, from this as well as others, even mental causes; and hence I may therefore reasonably conclude, that the stomach was never intended to receive the noxious matter flowing from decayed teeth and ulcerated gums without serious injury. This putrid saliva possesses a deadly power, which, once in the stomach, it exerts with a fatality truly alarming.—The stomach becomes deranged, and the whole system debilitated, not to speak of the numerous other complaints; nor can it be doubted that this matter also finds its way into the lungs, and becomes the productive cause of many cases of consumption and premature death. Satisfied that I need not enlarge here, I shall only add on this point, that the remedies which nature points out are simple and easy, namely,—have the mouth well cleaned, and keep it so, which may be done by having the teeth cleaned and filled, or extracted, and afterwards by the use of a brush, water, and a dentifrice adapted to keep the mouth pure and the breath sweet.

What I have stated in reference to the effects of taking unhealthily saliva into the stomach, is in a great measure true respecting the inhalation of impure air into the lungs, made impure by passing through a diseased mouth. Certainly "slovenly habits" are creditable to any one. Many persons not only forget to clean their teeth, but they also forget the consequences, and they are only aroused to a sense of their danger when it is too late. "Cleanliness is Godliness," and not to be so in an inexcusable offense in respectable society, for it is not too much to expect that every one who respects himself will keep his mouth pure and his teeth clean. A writer of some distinction has said:—"Who has not seen the beauty of a countenance otherwise fascinating and interesting, and which with the first smile which discloses a row of coloured bones instead of white teeth, the organ of mastication? What is more winning than a sweet smile? Can a smile be won by winning which exposes to a view a set of filthy teeth? Can anything be more disgusting than the impure breath arising from bad teeth and diseased gums? An enlightened public will return but one answer to these queries. It is quite unnecessary to urge the importance of keeping a mouth and its appendages in a perfect state of cleanliness, a habit so much in keeping with good taste, and comfort, needs no further recommendation, to say nothing of the amount of suffering, the final loss of the teeth, together with the long train of evil consequences that inevitably attend neglect. It is a well-established fact, that almost all causes of the loss of teeth are external to them; hence the necessity of keeping them entirely free from all matter that may act injuriously upon them."

To the Medical Faculty it is well known, that besides Indigestion and Consumption, decayed teeth are also often the cause of Neuralgia, The Doloureux, various Fevers, Tumors, Ulcers, Bronchitis, and in fact all the evils produced by malaria.

Tending, Sir, that these statements will prove of great benefit to the public, as they must if attended to have the honor of subscribing myself

Your Humble Servant,  
R. MOORE,  
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist.  
Newmarket, Nov. 12th, 1856.

**Agricultural Implements.**

For the North York Sentinel.

Mr. Editor,—I find the following notice in a late Era—

"Among the Agricultural Implements exhibited at the Newmarket and East Gwillimbury Shows this fall, was a Wooden Plough, manufactured by Mr. James Siler, of Whitechurch, well deserving public notice. It took prizes at both exhibitions. We now learn that it has been purchased by Mr. Councillor Willson—who is determined to see if the amount of labor bestowed will add to its usefulness."

This may be all very well, but I imagine that the Plough, made by the Messrs. Marshall & Lisle, which was only awarded the third prize at the Show held on the 8th October, should have received the first. Subsequent events bear out this opinion—for on the 4th instant a Ploughing Match came off on the farm of Geo. Turvey, Esq., to test the merits of the Plough manufactured by Mr. Siler (which took the first prize on the 8th of Oct.), and that made by the Messrs. Marshall & Lisle, £10 being the stakes—on which occasion the award was adjudged in favor of Messrs. Marshall & Lisle.

These facts show us that Judges should be more careful in their decisions, as, with regard to Agricultural Implements, it is impossible to form correct judgment without submitting them to trial, and hence the owners of the articles sustain injury, and an inferior article is unintentionally no doubt, adjudged to be of more value to the community than one vastly superior, as in the present case, Messrs. Marshall & Lisle well deserve their laurels.

"Honor to whom honor," &c.

Yours truly,  
A FARMER.  
Whitechurch, Nov. 10, 1856.

**Special Notice.**

We are requested to state, that Mr. R. Moore, Surgeon Dentist, will be at Sharon on Monday, Nov. 17th; Holland Landing on Tuesday, 18th; Aurora on Saturday, 22nd; and Bradford on Wednesday and Thursday, 26th and 27th; then at Newmarket till further notice.

**News Items.**

A correspondent of the Quebec Chronicle furnishes the following account of outrages committed in the County of Megantic on the 30th ult. "Several prosecutions to suppress unlicensed taverns had been instituted by the Revenue Inspector for this District, before the resident magistrates,—Messrs. Thos. Lloyd, and R. Rickaby. The most prominent person among the parties was one J. Campbell, a Justice of the Peace, and Municipal Councillor for Inverness. Great excitement was consequent on this trial, and not many hours after the cases were heard, a house and barn, the property of Mr. Lloyd's son, were discovered in a blaze, and the fire is attributed to incendiarism. The barn was filled with hay, oats, and barley.—Our correspondent adds, that the violence and threats of the mob caused great alarm to the female portion of Mr. Lloyd's family."

The New York Tribune summing up the result of the Presidential election says: "We have returns of all the States except California, and they show that Buchanan is elected by just ten more votes than were required. Indiana alone could have stopped him, provided California was not for him. Here are the figures:

FOR FREEMONT.	FOR BUCHANAN.
Maine..... 5	New Jersey..... 27
New Hampshire..... 5	Pennsylvania..... 27
Massachusetts..... 13	Delaware..... 3
Rhode Island..... 4	Virginia..... 13
Connecticut..... 6	North Carolina..... 10
Vermont..... 5	South Carolina..... 8
New York..... 23	Georgia..... 10
Ohio..... 23	Alabama..... 9
Michigan..... 7	Mississippi..... 5
Wisconsin..... 7	Florida..... 5
Illinois..... 11	Texas..... 10
Indiana..... 4	Kentucky..... 12
Iowa..... 4	Tennessee..... 12
Missouri..... 8	Louisiana..... 6
Total..... 125	Total..... 159







